NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.—

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- Sons OF LIBERTY-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HUMPTY DUMPTY. NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE PHAN-TOM CAPTAIN—STRENIE, THE WANDERER.

FRENCH THEATRE.-ORPHER AUX ENFERS.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel. --NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWN. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. ETHIO-PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—Songs, BOOKSTRICITIES, &c.—LA!—BELL—L. N.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -BALLET. FARCE, TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—GREAT MONOLOGUE EN-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. TERRACE GARDEN-POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

BROOKLYN ATHEN &UM, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, -Lingard's Minic Concerns.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and th av.—Exhistrion of Pictures, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 9, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 8.

The great French race for the grand prize of Paris was won by the Marquis of Hasting's horse Easil. The treasury plans of Austria attract attention in Paris. Ex-Governor Eyre's case is still canvassed in legal circles in England.

By the steamship City of Boston we have very

interesting mail details of our cable despatches to the 2sth of May, including our special correspondent's account of the great Derby "event" "Derby Day" scenes in England, and a report of the execution of Michael Barrett, the Fenian, at Newgate, London, for his participation in the Clerkenwell explosion.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution providing for the removal of a suit from a West Virginia Circuit Court to the United States Courts, in relation to the Harper's Ferry property, was passed. The bill for the readmission of the Southern States was then considered as the special order, but pending discussion upon it the Senate adjourned.

In the House numerous bills and resolutions were man's resolution providing for the taxation of goverument securities was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A letter was read from Mintster Burlingame accepting the invitation to a public g the Speaker that he would be in waiting today at the hour designated. The Senate was invited to participate. The conference report on the Arkan sas bill was agreed to. The speaker asked the consent of the House to present a petition from the witness Wooley. Mr. Butler objected, a long debate ensued and the paper was not received. A resolution ordering Wooley to the bar was adopted, and was soon afterwards brought in. He presented a communication in writing which, however, was not received or read, but is published in our columns this The tax bill was then considered, several amendments being made, and the House at a quarter past ten adjourned.

THE CITY.

The standing Committee on Street Openings, to whom was referred the project of widening Broadway, met yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of hearing a discussion of the proposed idea by the property owners immediately interested. It was generally condemned by those as a detriment rather than an improvement. The Board of Audit yesterday decided to hold ses-

slons every day until September 1. Cases reached and called up will be thrown off the calendar if not responded to.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, divided the Seventeenth and Nineteenth wards into "convenient election" districts decided to pave 104th street, from First to Fourth avenues, with Fisk concrete pavement; Howard street with Brown & Miller wooden pavement; Forty-sixth street, from Third avenue to East river, with McGonegal pavement; postponed indefinitely the resolution to ap point a general clerk, and adjourned until Monday At a meeting of the Kings county Board of Super-

visors yesterday a committee was appointed to in-quire into the conduct of the members of the Board of Superintendents of the Poor and to investigate the expenditures at the Almshouse.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday,

when it was stated that some malicious persons ha broken \$1,300 worth of plate glass in the store windows on Fulton street. The Mayor was requested to offer a reward of \$50 for the apprehension and conviction of the scoundrels.

The deaths in Brooklyn last week were only ninetysix-a remarkable decrease.

Theophilus C. Callicott and Colonel R. C. Enright, convicted in the United States Court of defrauding the government out of a considerable amount of taxes on whiskey, were removed yesterday from the Kings county penitentiary to the Albany prison. A petition for the pardon of John S. Allen, convicted with Callicott and Enright, was signed yesterday by the Brooklyn Aldermen and the Kings county Supervisors.

The Fernando Wood lease case came up before the Sporeme Court, general term, yesterday, on an appeal from Judge Cardozo's order settling issues by a jury trial. The Corporation Counsel and Mr. Shea, counsel for Mr. Wood, argued the appeal, and the

Court reserved its decision. In the Court of Common Pleas, Part 1, before Judge Daly, yesterday, Wolfe Burkein vs. Wolfe Silberstein came up for hearing. It was an action to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery and robbery of \$300. The jury returned a verdict for

In the Court of Common Pleas, Part 2. before Judge Brady, J. J. Mucklin brought an action yester day against the New Jersey Steamboat Company for the loss of his carpet bag, which he alleged had been stolen while a passenger from New York to Albany in August, 1865. Verdict for the plaintiff, \$93.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford and a jury, James McDermott and Patrick Connolly were found guilty of working a distillery without a license and with intent to defraud the government. Sentence deferred. Ira Barber, tried in the same court on a charge of carrying on the business of a manufacturer of cigars without paying the tax thereon, was also found

guilty. Sentence deferred.

The steamship Minnesota, Captain Price, of the Liverpool and Great Western line, will leave pier 46 ridge and the Bell-Everett ticket: and so Apra-Borth river at nine A. M. to-morrow (Wednesday) ham Lincoln in the North, as the republican

for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passen

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steam ship Teutonia, Captain Barends, will sail from Ho-boken at two P. M. to-day (Tuesday) for Hamburg via Southampton. The European mails will close at the Fost Office at twelve M.

The stock market was irregular yesterday. Gov-

ernment securities were firm but quiet. Gold closed

The beef cattle market yesterday was only moderately notive, and the prices realized were generally &c. below those obtained last Monday. The offerings were large, being 2,057 head. Prime and extra steers were disposed of at 17c. a 18c.—the latter an outside price; fair to good, 16%c. a 17c. and inferior to ordinary, 15c. a 16c. Milch cows-Common were dull and heavy, while good were in fair request and steady. We quote extras \$100 a \$110, prime, \$90 a \$95 common to good \$60 a \$80, and inferior \$50 a \$55. Veal calves were more active and firmer, extras rior to good Sc. a 10½c. Sheep were more sought after and higher, extras selling at Sc. a 8½c., prime 7%c. a 7%c., common to good 6c. a 7c., and inferio 5c. a 5%c. Lambs were higher, selling at 12c. a 15c.; and for swine the demand was limited and prices good 8%c. a 8%c., and common 734c. a 8c. The total receipts for the week were 6,357 beeves, 100 milch cows, 1,969 veal calves, 13,008 sheep and lambs, and

MISCELLAWROUS.

The City Council of Washington proceeded to or ganizi yesterday, when it was discovered that the conservatives had a majority of three on joint ballot. Great confusion ensued, as a recent en Congress giving the appointment to the Council in-stead of the Mayor was passed, under the impression that a radical council would certainly be elected, while the Mayoralty was doubtful. The radical minority bolted at the organization and elected officers of their own, who, amid a confusion that may be imagined, proceeded to business, with the conserva-tive officers sitting at their cloow engaged in a similar manner. Great excitement ensued among the populace outside, but no disturbance arose. The radicals claimed that some of the conservatives were illegally elected.

Certain New Orleans radicals in Washington called

upon General Grant recently in retation to the pending squabble between General Buchanan, command-ing in Louisiana, and the radical Registration Board. dered that the State officers elect, mostly radicals should not qualify until November, and that the State Legislature should not convene until Congres had passed upon the new constitution. The Board of Registration denied his right to do this and issued a counter proclamation convening the Legislature and installing the officers during the present month. Hence the squabble. General Grant, after hearing the story of his radical visitors declined to interfere, declaring that General Buchanan had acted in accordance with the law. mation yesterday endorsing Mr. Packard, their chairman, and denouncing General Buchanan. They were

In a private letter of Chief Justice Chase which found elsewhere in our columns to-day, he says that he has been strongly denounced as a trial, but that he was partisan on neither side. The republican party may read him out if they choose, has very generally ventilated his opinions on political matters during his present sojourn among the people of Virginia. He fully confirms the report given some time ago by our Washington correspondent as to his democratic views. In answer to a question whether the Southern democracy should go back into the Union content with their present radiit was best to trust to the people for rectifying such evils after the Union was fully restored and sectional

Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue De-partment, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury. Two reasons are assigned for the step—his ill health and the unsatisfactory workings of the revenue system, owing to the conflict as

to the appointment of officers.

The statement of the public debt on the 1st of June shows the total to be \$2,643,753,566, with a total in the Treasury of \$133,507,679. An increase in the debt since May 1 of \$9,717,059 is thus disclosed.

Senator Sprague has been renominated by a repub lican caucus of the Rhode Island Legislature which meets to-day. The boat race of the West Point crews came off

yesterday, having been postponed from Saturday. The first class crew won the race and were presented The parish elections in South Carolina, last week,

show reduced radical majorities. The Supreme Judicial Court which met in special session at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, has six murder cases on its calendar.

The Western Democracy and Their Can-

didnte-The Old Game of 1860. The Pendleton democracy of the West are becoming somewhat excited over the movements among the democrats of the East in favor of Chief Justice Chase as their coming man. For instance, we find in one of the Western Pendleton journals, a Kentucky paper, lying before us, and in an article on "The Democratic Situation," these opinions: - "That the star of George H. Pendleton is in the ascendant;" that he is the man; that "the movements for Chase and Hancock are shiftless expedients" which the common sense of the people will reject;" that "General McClellan and Governor Seymour being out of the way Mr. Pendleton remains in the foreground as the sole embodiment of democratic principles, democratic precedents and the democratic battle line." As a sample of the senseless twaddle of the old democratic Bourbons this will do very well; but we find something a little more emphatic and a little more to the point, from a leading Pendleton organ of Ohio, in these words:-"If the Democratic National Convention shall so far forget itself as to nominate Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency, or any other man who was not true to the democratic organization in the days when timorous souls denied their association with the party, the Statesman will not support him." And again: -- "We are convinced from experience that a positive democrat, a man who has all along believed in the principles of the party and has never been ashamed of it, will run

infinitely better than any other sort of candidate. At all events we shall support none other." This means Pendleton or a bolt. These Western democrats with Pendleton, in short, appear to be resolved upon the same game in 1868 which they played with Douglas at Charleston in 1860. They went into that Convention as the New York Van Buren faction went into the Baltimore Convention of 1848, to rule or rain the party. They went down to Charleston resolved upon Douglas and his squatter sovereignty platform, "inside the Convention if we can, but outside if we must." The New York delegation, in the hands of Dean Richmond, an illiterate man of a narrow gauge. could do nothing against this Douglas pressure from the West. So the democratic party was split up throughout the country between Douglas and Breckinridge, and the opposition to the republicans between Douglas, Breckin-

candidate, on his platform of "no further extension of slavery," walked over the Presidential course. Then came the secession of South Carolina; then the Southern Confederacy and our great rebellion; then, with the suppression of the rebellion, the extinction of slavery and the Southern slaveholding oligarchy and the substitution of the liberated blacks by a republican Congress as the new Southern political balance of power; and so stand the reconstructed rebel States to-day, upside down and wrong side up, under this new rule of Southern negro supremacy.

Such have been and are the results of the rule or rula policy of the Western Douglas democrats at the Charleston Convention in 1860. Thus the Southern or right wing of the democratic party was cut off, cut up and destroyed, and thus the Northern rump or remnant has been fighting the profitless battles of a feeble minority in Congress for the last eight years. Now an opportunity is offered, through the defections and divisions in the ruling republican camp, to rout the whole concern, horse, foot and dragoons, in the choice of the proper opposition Presidential candidate, and by common consent the most sagacious Eastern leaders of the democracy recognize in Chief Justice Chase the very man for the crisis, when again a Western democratic bolt is threatened. It is by no means established that President Lincoln would have been re-elected had General McClellan in 1864 been coupled with a good war democrat and placed upon the war platform which elected Horatio Seymour our Governor in 1862, and which that fall carried all the Central States against the republicans. But the Western democracy, while consenting to McClellan, saddled him with Pendleton, a peace man pending the war, and put him on that obnoxious Pendleton peace platform which denounced the war for the Union as "a failure." Hence another reaction against the democracy, from which they only began to recover in the elections of last year.

Surely, with these facts before us, we are justified in the conclusion that Mr. Pendleton is not the man to run against General Grant, and that the "democratic principles and democratic precedents" still paraded in the West have run to seed. The Eastern democracy have been rather slow to recognize the fact that there has been a deluge. Otherwise, Mr. Brooks and his party colleagues in Congress, two or three years ago, would not have played as they did into the hands of Old Thad Stevens. With a little more sagacity they would have contrived some general basis of union with the conservative republicans, and we may say the same of Mr. Raymond and the anti-radical republican wing of the House. Brooks went the wrong way in doing the work of Stevens, while Raymond, in playing fast and loose, soon played himself out. But at length the rough lessons of experience have taught the New York democracy the way of wisdom, and Mr. Seymour, in moving for Mr. Chase as the man of all men to run against General Grant, discloses not only the broad views of a practical statesman, but the keen sagacity of the master politician. He has had enough of the fighting of windmills. He looks to living issues and the ways and means to practical results. He sees that Grant or Chase must be our next President, and that no man but Chase can contest the field with Grant. This, too, is fast becoming the ruling idea of the democrats of

The Western democrats have yet this lesson to learn. They are full and brimming over with Pendleton. They forget that, with a beaten horse against a regular Eclipse, the odds are against them from the start. But they are in for it. They will have Pendleton or they will bolt. We can only warn them that, as like causes produce like effects, if they game of 1860 they will again be routed, wrecked and left broken to pieces, high and dry.

The Departure of J. Ross Browne, Out

New Minister to China. Mr. J. Ross Browne, who takes the place of Mr. Burlingame as American Minister to China, leaves this morning by the California steamer for San Francisco, on his way to Pekin. He goes under peculiarly favorable circumstances and at a remarkable period in the history of the great empire to which he is accredited. Mr. Burlingame, taking advantage of the condition of China and the liberal tendencies of its government, inaugurated a policy which sweeps away the former exclusiveness and isolation of a nation comprising more than a third of the human family and which opens a wonderful future for both that country and the commercial nations of the rest of the world. A broad field of usefulness, consequently, is opened for Mr. Browne, and we have no doubt he will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Burlingame. Both are men imbued with ideas of progress and material development and with the important commercial and political relations springing up between the oldest and most populous empire of the world and the mighty republic of the West. Mr. Browne is thoroughly practical in his views, a man of great and varied experience, and possesses that kindness of disposition and suavity of manners which cannot fail to have the happiest effect upon the government at Pekin and the Chinese people. As a Californian he represents the progressive spirit of his State and the rapidly growing interests of the whole Pacific slope with China, while, at the same time, he is a fit representative of the American nation and government. Mr. Burlingame was anxious about the appointment of a Minister to take his place in China and had expressed the wish that no one should be appointed till be arrived: but we understand he is perfectly satisfied with the selection of Mr. Browne for that important position. Mr. Browne deferred his departure till Mr. Burlingame arrived here, and these two gentlemen have had frequent and full conferences on the subject of the mission and affairs in China. The ex-Minister of the United States (who now has the brilliant position of Ambassador for China) and our new representative have the most cordial feeling for and the best understanding with each other, which give assurance that the reciprocal interests of both countries will be promoted. The dawn of a grand future begins to burst upon the great empire of Asia as well as upon the commerce of the United States with that part of the world, and Mr. Browne goes to the scene of his labors at

favorable circumstances.

The Spring Meeting et Jerome Park. The opening of the spring meeting at Jerome Park to-day suggests a word of comment, not only on the advantages afforded by that park for the display of the improved capabilities of the trained American horse, but also on the advantages of the liberal and judicious expenditure to which the park owes its origin. In the British press, and even in the British Parliament, a popular complaint has found expression against the persistent mourning which the royal widow of Prince Albert has maintained to the direct injury of numerous branches of trade and industry in London. Even what might be called the extravagances of fashionable life in England, as affected by Court influences, are profitable to manufactures and industry throughout the British empire. In France, also, political economists recognize the material benefits conferred upon the shopkeepers of Paris, the silk manufacturers of Lyons and all the tradesmen and manufacturers of the French empire by the so-called extravagances of the imperial Court.

In democratic America we have, and we wish to have, no Court. But the prodigiously rapid accumulation of wealth has fortunately led to such a disbursement of it on the part of some of our millionnaires as must prove both agreeable to them and highly advantageous to the community at large.

'Two signal instances of this fact are offered by the successful results of the efforts of Messrs. Jerome, Belmont, Irving and Hunter to give character and tone to American equestrian sports, and to the equally successful efforts of the late Commodore Stevens, Mr. G. L. Schuyler, the late Mr. Wilkes and other founders of the yacht club, as well as those of ex-Mayor Kingsland, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell and their associates in developing and sustaining it, with a view to accomplish a similar purpose in behalf of yacht racing as an amusenent of national interest and importance.

All classes of our metropolitan society will now take a personal interest in the horse races at Jerome Park and in the yacht races of Staten Island. Formerly, the cries of "Hi! hi!" as the swift wagons whirled through the blinding dust of Bloomingdale road were almost the only indications of a lively interest in horse flesh. But now the interest has become universal, and ladies and gentlemen, after an exhilarating drive over the winding and wellwatered avenues of the Park, may enjoy amid equally attractive rural scenery the pleasure of witnessing the animated scenes of the race course at Jerome Park. So, too, at the new yacht club house at Clifton it may be expected that every facility will be afforded for the gratification of the most highly cultivated tastes. An immediate consequence of the great change which has been effected within a few years in what may be termed the holiday life of New York will be patent in the improved style of both vehicles and toilets exhibited at the meetings at Jerome Park and at the regattas of the Yacht Club. And thus Jerome Park, on the one hand, and the Clifton rendezvous of our yachtmen, on the other, bid fair to become the centres of influences abundantly beneficial to those directly interested in horse racing and in yacht racing, and, moreover, to all who are indirectly affected by the stimulus which the one and the other must give to a variety of manufactures and trades. To the elevating and refining social influences of the increased cultivation of these healthful and noble pastimes we have already alluded.

Some of our rich men are still unaware of the splendid opportunities within their reach for enhancing the value of their wealth by rendering it the source of additional enjoyment to themselves and of incalculable advantages to others. But the founders and active promoters of the New York Jockey Club and of the New persist in playing again in 1868 their Douglas | York Yacht Club have been wiser in their day and generation, and they will assuredly reap the reward to which they are richly entitled in the grateful consideration of their fellow citizens for them and their memory.

The Reform Movement in Turkey. In yesterday's issue we published a letter from he pen of our special correspondent at Constantinople, detailing with fulness and accuracy the various reforms which the Sultan has introduced for the better government of his empire.

The principal features of these reforms were received by telegraph and published in the HERALD some three weeks ago. We have since given in full the text of the Sultan's speech delivered on the occasion of the formal opening of the Council of State. We are now, therefore, in a position to give an opinion of

the Sultan's reform measures. When we remember the principles which have regulated the civil government of all Mohammedan countries, and when we bear in mind that the Sultan of Turkey, though not so great as he once was, is yet the highest civil functionary in the Mohammedan world, these reforms must be regarded as the greatest wonder of the age. Liberty in Turkey, and, indeed, in all Mohammedan countries, has simply meant the right of the monarch to do as he would with the lives and properties of his subjects. In the entire community liberty was the property of but one individual, and he was the chief of the State. Liberty in matters of religious belief was not only a thing unknown, but the slightest divergence from the established standard was visited with the severest penalties. In Persia to this day a Mohammedan who abandons his religion is liable to be punished with death. Now the Sultan talks of liberty, civil and religious, with an ease, an accuracy, an enthusiasm which leaves such philosophers as John Stuart Mill far in the rear. A Council of State, composed of members judiciously selected from all parts of the empire and fairly representative of the interests of race and religion, will advise with the Sultan and his responsible Ministers on all affairs of State. In addition to this Council of State a High Court of Justice has been established, and it will be the duty of this court, to use the language of the Sultan, "to administer justice to our subjects on all points having reference to their persons, their welfare or their pro-

These are great innovations. The Sultan has shown 'nimself to be a man of broad, generous and enlightened views. He has shown himself s'iso to be as daring in action as he is enlight ened in opinion. He has unquestionably a hard task before him. His reforms will be certain to provoke opposition. The world, the most fortunate time and under the most however, moves in his favor. The approba-· I tion of Europe and America will encourage

him. If he have courage to persevere Mohammedanism will break up as Catholicism broke up at the close of the Middle or Dark Ages. It is within the range of the probable that Abdul-Aziz may figure in the East as Charles the Fifth figured in the West, only in an opposite line of policy, and that he may prove himself a greater and a wiser reformer than Henry the Eighth. The times are in his favor. The forces of modern times are on his side. If he only accepts their help, the press, the telegraph, the steam engine will all work for him. We wish him all success and lend him all the encouragement to which he is so justly entitled.

IS THE INCOME TAX CONSTITUTIONAL?-We

have never doubted that the income tax is unconstitutional; but there is no way of testing this properly only by bringing the whole question before the United States courts and finally to the Supreme Court. It is surprising that the constitutionality of the tax has not been fully tested in the highest court of the country before this. The citizens of New York are more deeply interested than any others in the question, for one Congressional district alone of this city pays a larger income tax than some of the largest States or than the whole South. Some of our wealthy men should combine and raise a sufficient fund to make a case and to carry it up to the Supreme Court. The constitution provides that "representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers," yet we see that a hundred thousand people in New York pay more than millions in other parts of the country. Let the question be tested, then, not upon any side issue merely, but upon the principle and in all its bearings, and we advise our citizens who are most interested to unite and raise a fund for this purpose.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The City Tax Levy-Hats on the "Bust". More "Wood,"

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the City Fathers, fully recruited after the sorrowful trip to Wheatland, convened at City Hall and proceeded was neatly draped in mourning in memory of the late ex-President Buchanan, and the busts of distinguished jurists which flank the President's bench vere crowned with "tiles" of the latest fashion After the usual preliminaries had been disposed of. and several unimportant papers had been received and laid over, the tax levy, as certified by the proper State officer was taken up. The young man-to whom is confided the reading in the Board struggled along with the document; but the weight of the jobs which he had to tell of was bearing heavily upon him, and the President, seeing that it would require a stronger man to go through the document, took it in hand and disposed of it bravely. Then came a lengthy document referring to the division of the Seventeenth ward into thirty-five election districts, during the reading of which the "honorable" member from the "deestreak" where "good and healthy earth" and "corporation fences" are wanted for lots owned by certain parties was buzzing the venerable member from the west side. The cause of the "buzz" was speedily made apparent, for no sooner had the reading of the Seventeenth ward document been ended than the venerable, respectable, republican economist leaned up and smilingly but nervously said, "general order five thirty-eight." His remark was unheeded, and the question on the subject just read was stated and the vote called for, when the venerable gent again suggested "five thirty-eight;" the vote was taken and decided in favor of the resolution, and then the troublesome "dive thirty-eight" was heard from. It called for the laying of gas mains in Fifty-eighth street from Lexington to Fourth avenue. This was adopted. Then the next gentleman in order—he formerly of the nice curly hair—called up another order for the gentleman from up town relating to the paving of Fifty-seventh street from Third to Seventh avenue with McGonegal wooden pavement. There appeared to be a probability of defeat. This was too much for the mighty Terence, and when his turn to vote came around he gave a most dubious "No." The resolution was lost and the bendfeiner moved to reconsider the vote. It was reconsidered and the paper again laid over, after which there came a discussion on the placing of a lamp in the middle of the street at the and laid over, the tax levy, as certified by the proper by calling up the resolution to pave Forty-sixth street from Third avenue to the East river with the McGon-egal pavement. The resolution was adopted. The resolution to appoint a general clerk was on motion of Alderman Norton indefinitely postponed, and also

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The young men of Prattsville, Ala., have organized a club for base ball which, according to the Autuaga Citizen, is "the great Yankee game now agitating the country from centre to circumference." They have a club in Wetumpka, Ala., and this latter spurred the former into existence. That's right. The national game will help along national unity much better than the national Congress can.

The first notable game in Cleveland came off or Thursday last on the new grounds of the Base Ball Association, Case avenue. The Forest City and Rail-

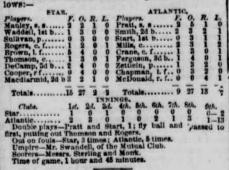
Thursday last on the new grounds of the Base Ball Association, Case avenue. The Forest City and Railway Union clubs were the contestants. The latter won. Score, 21 to 14 in seven innings.

The Maple of New Haven and Eagle of West Haven played on Saturday last. The Maples won. Score, 30 to 25.

The State tournament begins to-day. The Clifton of Buffalo and Niagara of Lockport, both Association clubs, will open the fun.

The South Side Club, of Isilp, L. I., have applied for admission to the New York State Association.

The Atlantics played their last game previous to their Western trip yesterday afternoon, on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., having for their opponents the plucky and pretty players, the Stars, of South Brooklyn. From the score given below it may be adjudged that the game was really a fine one in every particular. Where almost all did well, it would be invidious to particularize. The little veran, Pearce, was not in his place, but his substitute, McDonald, is a young man who has shown more than ordinary ability and a onter and as a fielder, and for these reasons, in connection with his quiet and unostentatious manner and his uncomplaining apprenticeship in the club, should have preference as a member of the nine over others who have chiefly tricks and reputation (however earned) to recommend them to the club. Alhough the Atlantics are fully capable of managing their own affairs they have friends who think (and doubtless rightly) that with Pearce in his old position at short and McDonald regularly in the field—thus having a true Brooklyn nine—they would be as strong as could be wished for. The Stars yesterday, one and all, shone brightly. The constellation was strong as could be wished for. The Stars yesterday, one and all, shone brightly. The constellation was salmost perfect, and it needed not the assistance of lorgeties to determine that they were of the first magnitude, though small in circumference. In ordinary bail talk they were "too light waisted" to wade against the Atlantic, and the "s



Matches to Come O.f. June 9—Independent vs. Harmov_{ic.}
June 9—Eckford vs. Mohawk, o', Union Grounds.
June 10—Matual vs. Oriental, c_n Union Grounds.
June 11—Sock and Buskin vs. Quill and Scissors,
n Union Grounds, at one P. Vs.
June 12—Eckford vs. Oriental, of New York, on

Union Grounds.

July 13—Mutual vs. Star, on Union Grounds.

June 13—Union, of Morrisiana, vs. Star, of Pl

Mytville. Unions take the eight A. M. train f

June 13—Atlantic vs. Central City, at Syracuse.
June 15—Atlantic vs. Young Canadian, of Westook, C. W., at the Niagara Falls Tournament.
June 18—Antive vs. Rose Hill. at Fordham.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FRANCE.

The "Great Event" of the French Turf-Race for the Grand Prize of Paris-Imperialism and the People on the Course-Au English

The most animated, exciting and brilliant day of the French turf-exceeding in some respects the great English event of the Derby-passed at the

Chantilly grounds yesterday, Sunday.

An immense crowd assembled on the course,
Paris pouring forth its gay and lively population in ousands from an early hour of the morning. The scene on the road differed from that observed on the way to Epsom Downs, inasmuch as the majority of the people were better dressed, more demonstrative and chatty—in a word, more good natured towards thickens near the English resort.

Imperialism, French aristocracy, the continental

nobility, with a fair sprinkling of English sporting men, students and "snobs," blended most h

The Emperor Napoleon, Engenie, with the Prince Imperial were present and seemed to enjoy the pro-

he ground.

The weather was warm and delightfully invigorat-

relaxation and enjoyment.

The race was for the Grand Prize of Paris, an object 100,000 francs (\$20,000 in gold) for the then three years old entire colts and fillies of any breed and any country, added to a sweepstakes of \$200 each in gold, the second to receive \$2,000 in gold and the third \$1,000 in gold; colts to carry 121 pounds, fillies 118 pounds, about a mile and seven furlongs; ninety-six

subscribers.

The betting on the leading favorites about ten days. previous to the race stood as follows:-Two to one against the Marquis of Hastings' bay colt, The Earl, by young Melbourne, out of Bay Celia; six to one against Mr. Goddings' bay colt, Vale Royal, by Stockwell, out of Beatrice; and fifteen to one against Mr. H. Saville's black colt Blueskin, by Skirmisher, out The day before the race the betting was about as

follows:—Even on The Earl, ridden by Fordham; three to one against Suzerain, ridden by Custance; five to one against Nelusko, ridden by Grimshaw; three to one against Vale Royal; eight to one against

On the ground on Sunday, the race day, there was hardly as much interest manifested in the result of the race as previously, for the success of the favorite horse was regarded as almost a foregone

The Earl won easily.

The following is the summary of the order of

The Marquis of Hasting's b. c. The Earl. 1
Mr. M. A. Schickler's br. c. Suzeram. 2
Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Nelusko 3
Mr. Godding's b. c. Vale Royal 4
Mr. H. Saville's blk. c. Blueskin 5

Financial Advice to Austria.

PARIS, June 8, 1868.

The Etendard, in an article on the action of the Austrian House of Deputies concerning the national debt, advises the Reichsrath not to adopt the proposed heavy tax on coupons.

ENGLAND.

Ex-Governor Eyre and the Judges.

LONDON, June 8, 1868. Chief Justice Cockburn states that the charge de ivered by Judge Blackburn to the Grand Jury which eently refused to bring a bill of indictment against ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, is contrary to the opinion of the majority of the Court of Queen'

THE INDIANS.

Indian Depredations in the Missouri Valley-The Savages do not Care for Peace but Want Ammunition.

Sr. Louis, June 8, 1868. Helena, Montana, papers report that the Indians are stealing stock in the Missouri valley. They fired on a party of soldiers and killed two men within sight of their tents at Camp Reeves. They also fired into the steamer lifram Wood above Berthold, but without doing any injury. General Terry and Father Desmet were at Fort Rice urging peace upon the Sioux nation. The Indians say they don't care for peace but want ammunition.

Departure of the Governor for Council Grove-

St. Louis, June 8, 1868. The Leavenworth Conservative of Saturday says that Governor Crawford has gone to Council Grove to look after the reported difficulties between the Cheyennes and Kaw Indians. He will obtain from Fort Leavenworth twenty thousand rounds of car-tridges, which he will ship on the first train.

The Cheyenne-Kaw War-Depredations on Diamond Creek.

Sr. Louis, June 8, 1868, The Topeka (Kansas) Reporter of Saturday Says a lespatch from Junction City to Governor Crawford states that the Cheyenne Indians had left the Kaw Reservation and were on Lyon Creek, driving off setters and destroying everything as they went.
Advices have also been received from Cottonwood
Falls that some five hundred Indians were on Diamond Creek, driving off stock and committing other
depredations. About twenty-five families had come
into Cottonwood Falls for protection.

CONNECTICUT

Large Fire in Windsor-Loss \$60,000. HARTFORD, June 8, 1868.
The tobacco warehouse and cigar factory of Colonel E. N. Phelps, at Windsor, a brick building, 50 by 80 E. N. Phelps, at Windsor, a brick building, 50 by 80 feet and three stories high, was totally destroyed by fire about ten o'clock Sunday evening. The building was also occupied by the offices of the Sequasson Woollen Company and W. M. Perkins' sheet store. Everything was destroyed. The loss is \$60,000; insurance, \$45,000, \$,35,000 of which is in Hartford companies and the 'palance divided between six New York companies. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

PENNS YLVANIA

Excursion of Kational Board of Trade. READING, June 8, 1868.

The excursior ists of the National Board of Trade eighty-five in faumber, arrived here this morning by special train. From here they went over the Leb-anon Valley road to Harrisburg, and, returning this afternoon, went up the Reading road to Mount Car-bon, whyre they remain to-night. To-morrow they will vis a portion of the Schuylkili coal region, after vyhich they will visit the Carbon, Lehigh and Luzer,ne regions.

OREGON.

The Democratic Victory at the Late Election. The steamer Confinental, from Oregon, brings fuller returns of the late election. The election of Mr. Smith (democrat) to Congress, by 750 majority is conceded. There is also a democratic majority in conceded. There is also a democratic majority in the Legislature. Washington, Yamhill and Clapsop counties elect the republican ticket. The hay and grain crops promise an abundant

CUBA.

Sugar Market-Exchange Quotations-Marine HAVANA, June 8, 1868.

The sugar market is tranquil; offers have been made of 8 a 8% reals per arrobe for No. 12 Dutch

made of 8 a s. 4 to the standard.

Exchange—On London, 11 a 11% per cent premium; on United States, currency, 29% per cent discount; in gold, 1 a 1% per cent discount. Potatoes, \$5 so per bbl. Flour, \$12 12% per bbl.

The steamship Mercedita, Captain Smith. arrived, to-day.

The steamship Virgo saited to-day.